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C. CAMBODIAN CO-OPERATIVES

CPK Decision on Building Advanced Co-operatives

Phnom Penh home service 1100 gmt 20 Nov 78

Text of item from education programme, "How to build advanced co-operatives":

On 31st October the CPK Central Committee decided that it is imperative to build advanced co-operatives on our Democratic Cambodian territory by taking socialist construction in co-operatives as the fundamental direction for building socialism throughout Democratic Cambodia. Ninety-five to 97% of all Cambodian people live in co-operatives. For this reason, the entire Party, people and Cambodian Revolutionary Army must:

(1) Firmly grasp the direction and line of socialist construction in all co-operatives;

(2) Make an all-out effort to accelerate the drive to build advanced co-operatives by giving it undivided attention and sparing no physical, moral or intellectual effort, time, experience, means or materials;

(3) Build advanced co-operatives in all fields - economic and political. In economic terms this should cover agriculture, handicrafts, social affairs, health, living conditions, culture and education.

(4) Fix clear directives, plans and programmes for monthly, three-monthly, six-monthly and yearly periods in order effectively and thoroughly to accelerate the drive to build advanced co-operatives in all fields at all times.

(5) Make 1980 the year for taking decisions on and judging the advanced co-operatives. However, the drive to build advanced co-operatives must be based on the fundamental line so that the development of advanced co-operatives can be accelerated in all fields.

Regional, sector, district and co-operative Party committees, co-operative committees and all the masses must thoroughly study the line for building advanced co-operatives by learning, practising and drawing conclusions from both good and bad experiences in order to improve.

The method for study in co-operatives is as follows:

(1) Once every 10 days: one-and-a-half hours;

(2) Once a month: a three to four-hour morning session discussing and drawing on experiences;

(3) Once every three months: a one-day conference to consider documents on the line for building advanced co-operatives and relate them to all kinds of practices in the co-operatives.

The line for building advanced co-operatives:

The Central Committee has decided to make the building of advanced co-operatives the basis for building all-round socialism in Democratic Cambodia. The building of advanced co-operatives will solve all problems concerning how and where to build socialism. This is because Cambodian national society is at present basically a

society organized into co-operatives. At present, (?96-97%) of the Cambodian people and members of peasant co-operatives. Thus, building good socialism in every co-operative is tantamount to building good socialism throughout the country or throughout Cambodian national society. How, then, can we build advanced co-operatives? The CPK Central Committee has fixed the basic economic and political characteristics for advanced co-operatives for 1978 as follows:

Economic characteristics:

(1) Agriculture:

(a) Land, rice, water, seeds, fertilizers, technology, yields.

(b) Other strategic crops: cotton, jute, kapok, bamboo, sugarcane, maize, tobacco, castor-oil plants, [words indistinct], mulberry, [words indistinct] reeds, screw-pine, [words indistinct] sago, bananas, beans, peanuts, soya beans, sesame and so forth as well as various other fruit trees. All these are to be used as raw materials for national industry and for export in order to obtain more capital.

(c) Strategic and tactical vegetables (Cambodian - banle yuttasas ning yuttavithi): strategic vegetables are for example wax gourds, pumpkins and morning glory. Tactical vegetables are for example lettuce, beans and aubergines.

(d) Breeding various kinds of animals, such as pigs, chickens, ducks, geese, rabbits, cattle, buffalo and horses.

(2) Handicrafts:

(a) Iron

(b) Wood and bamboo

(c) Weaving

(d) Bricks, tiles, earthenware jars, plates

(e) Handicrafts combined with others.

(3) Social affairs, public health and living conditions of members of the co-operatives:

(a) Provide proper general sanitation in the co-operatives.

(b) Provide wooden or brick houses with tiled roofs for members of co-operatives so as to form proper co-operative villages. Orchards of fruit trees and various other trees are to be provided to give shade to these new co-operative villages, thus producing a pleasant scene and increasing joyful feelings among all members of the co-operative.

(c) Provide a hospital for the co-operative with one bed per 100 members.

(d) Provide a national pharmaceutical office to produce medicines from a gradually expanding area of herbal gardens to serve the health requirements of the co-operative's members.

(e) Provide good health care so as to keep members strong and healthy and train more new people.

(f) Provide proper clothing.

(g) Provide an eating schedule of two meals of rice and one of broth a day with one dessert every three days [words indistinct].

(4) Culture and education:

Provide schools to teach reading, writing and arithmetic to members - young and old, male and female. Provide sites for holding meetings and conferences of the co-operatives and rooms for keeping newspapers, magazines and various other reading materials for education and entertainment during leisure time.

Main points for rice production:

Each advanced co-operative must be able to export 20% of the production of the co-operative's entire farmland. The average rice yield must be at least 3 tons/ha to be judged from 1980 which will be standard year for judging the advanced co-operatives throughout the country. The remaining 80% of the rice production is for consumption according to the Party's system and for keeping as strains and [words indistinct].

Political characteristics:

Cadres and co-operative members must live and work closely together. They must implement democratic centralism with proper responsible persons managing all affairs in the co-operatives. This is so that we can advance to a point where the collective masses can become full owners of state power, policy, economy, social affairs, culture and all other affairs. These masses who are co-operative members will then be able to control state power by themselves with a high sense of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance. [words indistinct] in order to accelerate the building of advanced co-operatives.

The aims of this introductory line is to prepare characteristics for the rapid building of advanced co-operatives and for building new and better collective and socialist Cambodian people with a high sense of responsibility for socialism and a high spirit of consciously fulfilling the socialist tasks and who will live and work actively and happily in the splendid collective co-operatives.

Each advanced co-operative must have all these characteristics. It must not be characterized by only economic characteristics or rice production. It must have all kinds of characteristics, and particularly political characteristics. This is a complete change in Cambodian society. It is a change in the economic and political fields and in the building of new socialist people in order to accelerate the socialist revolution, socialist construction and national defence. [Words indistinct] more cadres will emerge from the co-operatives to root out officialism and feudalism. By doing so, the co-operatives will become a firm bulwark for defending the country. Factories and other units must also be built in the same manner as the advanced co-operatives. We must make preparations, economically, technically and politically, taking politics as the basis.

The Party Central Committee realizes that we have many capabilities, both subjective and objective, for accelerating the socialist construction of Democratic Cambodia, particularly to build proper socialism and to build various fields other than agriculture, such as promoting industry. There are many objective and subjective capabilities for building socialism rapidly in Democratic [Cambodia] by leaps and bounds [words indistinct].

Realizing that we have these capabilities to build socialism rapidly by leaps and bounds, the Party Central Committee has decided that the entire Party, people and army must struggle resolutely to build socialism on Democratic Cambodian territory in accordance with the directive. [Words indistinct] this historic and noble task for the present and future generations of our Cambodian people. However, from its own experience and the law of contradictions, the Party Central Committee realizes that we will certainly meet with various big and small obstacles and opposition by enemies in our

great march towards building socialism. The enemies who have opposed socialist construction in Democratic Cambodia desire the return of [words indistinct] to Cambodia. Thus, the Party Central Committee has ordered the following measures:

(1) Always train and indoctrinate the masses in political, ideological and organizational matters so that they will be imbued with the line of building socialism in all fields, particularly the line of building advanced co-operatives, and turn themselves into strong forces advancing to wipe out all kinds of obstacles [words indistinct].

(2) Promote the great revolutionary movement of the masses to build socialism in all fields, particularly to build advanced co-operatives in all sectors, to enable this movement to overcome all obstacles, effectively eliminate the enemies and rapidly accelerate the socialist construction by leaps and bounds.

The entire Party, people and Cambodian Revolutionary Army, united as one and holding high the victorious banner of the glorious CPK, are struggling resolutely to advance towards achieving one great victory after another in the efforts to build advanced co-operatives which will greatly benefit the co-operative members.

Workers Welcome Decision

Phnom Penh home service 2300 gmt 23 Nov 78

Text of commentary, "Our union workers throughout the country welcome, support and help build the Party's advanced co-operatives in the most vigorous and enthusiastic manner":

On 31st October 1978, our CPK Central Committee decided to build advanced co-operatives throughout Democratic Cambodia and to make them the basis for socialist construction in our country. As soon as the advanced co-operative line was made public, the news was welcomed with joy by our entire nation and our Cambodian revolutionary armed forces, who have joined hands in intensifying their effort to fulfil their respective tasks to accelerate the building of advanced co-operatives throughout the country with a view to achieving the project as soon as possible in accordance with the Party's planning. Our union workers in particular have held meetings and seminars to study, wholeheartedly welcome and vigorously and fully support our Party's line for building advanced co-operatives. This is due to the fact that our brother and sister union workers have thoroughly understood the following:

(1) The advanced co-operatives are the basis of socialist construction in our Democratic Cambodia.

(2) The advanced co-operatives are the basis of our economy and the policy of socialist collective society for the present and in the future.

(3) The advanced co-operatives will help rapidly to improve our people's standard of living, and will quickly transform our Cambodian countryside into a far better, socialist Cambodian collective one.

(4) The advanced co-operatives are the most solid bulwark for national defence.

(5) The advanced co-operatives are the main factor designed to accelerate industrial development by leaps and bounds.

(6) The building of advanced co-operatives is a splendid historic task of the present and future generations of our fraternal people.

(7) The advanced co-operatives are the seedbeds for bringing forth new socialists with a sense of socialist responsibility, the desire to fulfil socialist tasks with a sense of constant awakening, vigour, dynanism, joy and revolutionary optimism.

Seeing the essence and the profound significance of the CPK's plan for building advanced co-operatives, our union workers throughout the country have united even more closely and have realized and understood more fully the plan of our CPK, which has been constantly concerned with serving the Cambodian nation, people and race unconditionally and in all circumstances.

To help build our Party's advanced co-operatives and to turn this effort into a complete success by leaps and bounds, our union workers throughout the country have resolved to stand shoulder to shoulder and to further strive to produce all sorts of farm tools and other materials to meet out people's needs and to achieve fully and overfulfil the Party's plan.

Meanwhile, to intensify their effort to fulfil their respective main tasks and to blend their tasks into the Party's great movement for the construction of advanced co-operatives, our union workers have unanimously adopted the slogan: Everything for the total and quick achievement of our CPK's plan to build advanced co-operatives!

Our union workers throughout the country are convinced that they will certainly succeed in implementing this slogan, and that our co-operative peasants will certainly be successful in building their advanced co-operatives by great leaps and bounds.

Vietnam accuses Cambodia of destroying younger generation Hanoi radio's Thai service reported (0500 gmt 17 Nov 78) that Cambodian children were being forced to do hard work on the land and in factories. According to refugees, children unable to fulfil their work quotas had been thrown into prison. The commentary remarked how tired and unhappy the children looked in the television film shot by a Yugoslav camera team.

Vietnam accuses Cambodia of killing intellectuals Hanoi radio's English service (1000 gmt 24 Nov 78) quoted a Cambodian refugee who had been a student at the Phnom Penh teachers' college as saying that when he and his friends had turned out to welcome the revolutionary fighters on liberation day, they had been fired upon and beaten with gun butts. The radio reported that other refugees had said that intellectuals had been the prime target of purges and repeated stories of the harsh treatment received by them

Vietnamese account of 1st October defeat of Cambodian army (FE/5937/A3/6) On 22nd November, Hanoi home service broadcast (2330 gmt) a detailed account by its correspondent Cao Nham of a battle on 30th September and 1st October in which the Vietnamese Go Dau Unit wiped out the 221st Division, 12th Regiment of the Cambodian Army.

Vietnamese army paper on China's Divisive schemes in South-East Asia A 24th November 'Quan Doi Nhan Dan' article, reported by the VNA (in English 0715 gmt 24 Nov 78), described Pham Van Dong's visit to five countries in the region as a big success. It said: "The peoples of South-East Asia have the same desire - to consolidate national independence, build and develop their national economies, and build for each of them a happy life. Vietnam has built its relations of friendship and co-operation in many fields with other South-East Asian nations on this basis, and on the principles of sovereignty, of non-interference in one another's internal affairs, and of equality and mutual benefit." China, however, had been agitating against Vietnam whose policy towards the region was an obstacle to Peking's "dark designs". It had attempted to isolate Vietnam from ASEAN and criticized the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty, spreading a cock-and-bull story about a military alliance, in an attempt to present Vietnam as a threat to the region. Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore had failed to produce the results expected. "It is none other than the Peking authorities who are undermining peace and causing trouble in South-East Asia by supporting the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in a war of aggression against Vietnam;" the paper said. It also accused China of using a fifth column to pry into the internal affairs of South-East Asian countries.

China reported to be building railway in Cambodia China is building a strategic railway linking Phnom Penh with the Kompong Soam port for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique according to an AFP report of 23rd November quoting a knowledgeable Bangkok source. The new railroad is destined to replace the old one, which runs virtually parallel to the Vietnamese border and, in some places in Kampot Province, is only 20 km from it. (Hanoi home service 1100 gmt 24 Nov 78)

Chinese military delegation in Burma (FE/5977/A3/6) The PLA goodwill delegation led by Wu Hsiu-chuan, Deputy CGS of the PLA, visited eastern Burma on 23rd November. That evening, Col Hla U, Commander of the Eastern Command, gave a dinner in its honour (Rangoon home service 1330 gmt 23 Nov 78). The following day, the delegation went on to Mandalay, where Col Aung Khin, Commander of the North-West Military Command, gave a banquet in its honour. (Rangoon home service 1330 gmt 24 Nov 78).

Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Thailand Between 21st and 23rd November, Peking television (1100 gmt) broadcast for the first time detailed films of teng Hsiao-ping's activities during his visit to Thailand from 5th to 9th November. The first two broadcasts lasted for 12 and 13 minutes and the third for six-and-a-half.

Thai Foreign Ministry delegation leaves Laos (FE/5978/A3/4) The Thai Foreign Ministry delegation led by Wong Phonnikon, Deputy Minister, left Vientiane for home on

24th November. It was seen off by Khamphai Boupha, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. Before its departure, the delegation attended a reception given in its honour by Ambassador Set Herabat. (KPL in English 0901 gmt 25 Nov 78)

Thailand to impose restrictions on people trading with Laos (Text) The Commerce Ministry will soon announce the minimum qualifications required of Thai traders wishing to do business with Laos, a high ranking ministry official revealed yesterday [23rd November]. The Director-General of the Foreign Trade Department, Mr Prachon Itsarasena, noted that only traders with a proven record of business integrity and firm financial support will be permitted to trade with Laos. The screening of traders came after the Lao authorities declared that they would not deal with those not certified by the Ministry, he pointed out. (Bangkok home service in English 0001 gmt 24 Nov 78)

Thai Premier's talks with Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Premier Kriangsak told the press that he had discussed investment and economic matters, as well as the general situation, with the Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Goh Keng Swee in Bangkok on 21st November. Asked whether the discussions had touched on Thai-Singapore joint investment in arms production, the Premier said the project was being discussed at official level and no special talks had been held with Goh Keng Swee. (Bangkok home service in English 0001 gmt 24 Nov 78)

South Asia

Wang Chen's visit to Pakistan Vice-Premier Wang Chen arrived in Islamabad for a two-day visit on 24th November. He was welcomed by Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur, the Defence Minister, and S. Shahnawaz, the Foreign Secretary (Karachi home service in English 1700 gmt 24 Nov 78). In the afternoon, he called on the President, Gen Mohammed Ziaul Haq. Earlier he had met Agha Shahi, the Adviser on Foreign Affairs (Karachi home service in English 1005 gmt 25 Nov 78).

Pakistan-Bangladesh cotton agreement Pakistan has tentatively agreed to supply cotton and cotton yarn to Bangladesh on a long-term basis. This was announced in Rawalpindi at the end of the two-day deliberations between the visiting Bangladesh delegation and officials of the Pakistan Government. (Karachi in English for abroad 1815 gmt 24 Nov 78)

Sri Lankan party denounces Soviet-Vietnamese treaty The NCNA reported (in English 1240 gmt 24 Nov 78) that the Working People's Party of Sri Lanka had recently issued a statement denouncing the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty as "an alliance fraught with grave danger to the peace-loving people of Asia and South-East Asia in particular". Vietnam had "entered into an unholy alliance with the Soviet Union in order to play the role of a sub-hegemonist in Indochina".

Chinese photo exhibition in Sri Lanka The NCNA reported (in English 1508 ggmt 24 Nov 78) that a three-day photograph exhibition organized by the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association had closed in Colombo on 24th November.

Afghan Deputy Health Minister in India Dr Assadullah Amin, Deputy Health Minister of Afghanistan, made a courtesy call on Jagdambi Prasad Yadav, Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, in New Delhi on 23rd November. Yadav expressed his keen desire for the further strengthening of India-Afghan relations and closer contacts for mutual benefit. Particular emphasis was laid on co-operation in medicine and public health. Dr Amin reciprocated these sentiments. (ISI in English 0843 gmt 24 Nov 78)

Lao Ambassador to India Kithong Vongsai, Lao Ambassador to India on 17th November presented his credentials to the Indian President, Neelam Sanjaiva Reddy. (KPL in English 0909 gmt 20 Nov 78)